

NEWS DOCTORED.

The Public Kept in the Dark as to the Philippines.

THE CORRESPONDENTS KICK

They Charge that the Facts Have Been Systematically Suppressed by General Otis' Orders.

The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of press dispatches from Manila, which has prevented the cabling to the United States of anything that did not reflect official views of important events and conditions, resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents at Manila to secure the abatement of the rigor of the censorship. The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago and resulted in the framing of a statement which was presented on July 9th to Maj. Gen. Otis, commanding the military forces of the United States in the Philippine island, with a request for permission to telegraph to the United States. The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all facts and the different phases of events as they transpired at Manila. The correspondents had two long interviews with Gen. Otis, in the course of which they explained that the evident purpose of the censorship was not to keep information from the enemy, but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manila, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable. It was made clear to Gen. Otis that the objection was to the system and not to the censor.

Gen. Otis finally promised greater liberality, agreeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States. Gen. Otis appointed Capt. Green, of his staff, censor. The statement of the correspondents is as follows:

"The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed at Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe, that owing to official dispatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe that these dispatches in correctly represent the existing conditions among the Filipinos in respect to discipline and demoralization, resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that 'the situation is well in hand' and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think the tenacity of the Philippine purpose has been underestimated and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by existing or altering uncorroborated statements of fact on the plea, as Gen. Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home' or 'have the people of the United States'.

"Prohibition of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostrations in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations and suppression of complete reports of the situation."

(Signed) John T. McCutcheon, Harry Armstrong, Oscar K. Davis, P. C. McDowell, New York Sun, Robert M. Collins, John P. Dunning, L. Jones, The Associated Press, John F. Bass, Will Dinwiddie, New York Herald, W. E. R. K. Scripps-McClellan Association, Richard Little, Chicago Tribune.

CAUSES A SENSATION.

The publication of the above document caused a sensation in the department at Washington. Regarding the statement that war and other news had been censored contrary to the usual custom, Adjutant General Corbin today said:

"The censure of the so-called censored press is without just cause; and it is not made under misapprehension of facts. There has been no information received from Gen. Otis that has not been given to the press promptly on the bulletin boards in the hall of this office.

"The standing instructions of the president and secretary of war are that the public shall be given all information we receive. This has been done, and will continue to be done. Of course plans of campaigns that would be of help to Aguinaldo and other rebels have not and will not be promulgated, but all facts of events transpired have been given in fullness."

ENGLISH COMMENT.

A dispatch from London says most of the morning papers comment upon the statement of the American correspondents at Manila regarding the censorship there.

The Times says: "Gen. Otis cannot conceal nor explain away the great fact that he fails to bring the war to an end. He might just as well cease playing the ostrich and allow the correspondents to tell the public what they see."

The Daily News says: "The moral of it is that the correspondent will turn when you tread too hard upon him and that his determination to let the cat out of the bag may still prove a blessing to modern states."

WILL NOT BE RECORDED.

The President and Cabinet have decided to ignore the complaint of the correspondents, and let Gen. Otis do as he pleases about the matter.

THE BATTLE OF HONEY HILL.

An Address to the Survivors of That Noteworthy Engagement.

To the Survivors of the Battle of Honey Hill.

On Nov. 1864, a battle was fought at Honey Hill, S. C., and won by southern valor. This was a particularly brilliant affair, in which about 1,500 Confederates defeated about 6,500 northerners, preventing them from seizing the Charleston and Savannah railroad, near Greenville, and from cutting off retreat for Gen. Hardee's army from Savannah, Ga. In this engagement nearly 1,000 of the enemy were killed and wounded.

It is due the men who won this victory that their achievement be placed on record in order that historians may find material in the future from which to construct a complete history of our country and State.

It is hoped by the writer of this notice that survivors of the battle will forward him through the mail all information concerning this fight, that there may be prepared an accurate narrative of Honey Hill, where Georgians and Carolinians, regulars and militia, officers and men, distinguished themselves and added to the lustre of southern arms by defeating a brave and determined foe, where the odds were four to one.

An effort to this end has been made by a worthy son of Carolina, who has done through lack of information relating to the Georgia troops; not however, until he had contributed to history much of value and interest. Of the battle day Capt. Courtney could not write, for his scanty information; he was unwilling to lower his ideal of what the battle narrative should be in order to meet the impertinence of friends urging him on.

Sincerely surviving of Honey Hill can be induced to break silence by a consideration of their obligations to their posterity, and will furnish information to place for them on record brave deeds of valiant sires! Also perfect histories of Georgia and South Carolina require the narration of these deeds of patriotic sons.

No time should be lost, for veterans of the war answering the call can be fast crossing over that river from whose other side no message can return.

Survivors of the fight at Honey Hill are earnestly invited to write clear and accurate information of the battle, supplying names of their company, battalion, regiment, officers and men, that participated in the battle; time when each command joined the fight; place occupied with reference to the road intersecting the breastworks; what service was rendered by his command and officers; any instances worthy special mention of individual usefulness or valor, etc.

Address such communications to Charles J. Colcock, Hayville P. O., S. C.

A Pitched Battle.

The report is confirmed that five men were killed in a pitched battle in Clay county, Ky., last week. The battle occurred at Hacker's school house, on Little Goose Creek Wednesday morning. Deputy Sheriff Hacker had arrested Robert Phillipott. While before a magistrate, preparing to give his bond, somebody shot at him from behind. The firing then began and continued until it ceased. Robert Phillipott, Ed. Fisher, Acron Morris, Hugh and Jim Griffin were dead. Green Griffin was mortally wounded and Granville Phillipott was seriously injured. Nearly all the country is in the saddle, heavily armed and more battles are expected.

What Next?

The new uses which are being developed for glass are manifold. Church bells of the purest tone are now being made of glass; it is superceding gold for the filling of teeth; glass rails are said to be superior to steel, giving a smooth running surface and being less affected by the elements; New York has a factory built of glass, slated with glass, and with a 100 foot glass chimney, a part of the working machinery also being constructed of glass, and English cities are considering its adaptability for paving and roadway purposes, its advantages being set forth as cleanliness, durability, non-slipperiness and the retention of heat in winter and cold in summer.

All Drowned.

A special to the Bee from Tekamah, Neb., says: Word has been received of the drowning in Northwestern Iowa, near the Minnesota line, on Monday night, of A. W. Bladen, his wife and eight children while en route to Minnesota in an emigrant wagon. The family was encamped for the night on a creek, when a cloudburst raised the creek twelve or fifteen feet, and the family, team and wagon were swept away. No trace of them has been found save parts of the wagon, which were found in trees some distance down the creek.

The First Bale.

The first bale of cotton of the present season's crop has been shipped from Sinton, Texas, to Governor Sayers to be sold for the benefit of the Texas flood sufferers. It is proposed that it shall be sent to various exchanges and auctioned, and that the money thus raised shall be devoted to the relief of the flood victims. It is expected that not less than \$10,000 will be raised through these sales.

Too Sensitive.

A Philadelphia murderer was so sensitive that he committed suicide on July 9, because the jailer would not let him attend his wife's funeral. She was, says the Boston Post, the person whom he had murdered—which reminds us of the French paricide who pleaded for mercy "because he was an orphan."

Long Lived Family.

There is a long lived family in Columbia. Little Pauline Green, daughter of Mr. Wm. Green and granddaughter of Capt. Joseph Green, is the proud possessor of two grandmothers, two grandfathers and two great grandmothers, all living. What is more, Miss Pauline lives in the same house with two great grandmothers and one of the grandmothers and one of the grandfathers—State.

THE TRUTH TOLD

As to The Doctoring of the News by Gen. Otis.

FACTS ARE REVERSED.

Creelman, Correspondent of the New York Journal, Refused to Send Dispatches Because Forced to Falsify.

Appearing simultaneously with the "round robin" of the American newspaper correspondents at Manila, claiming that General Otis is suppressing the facts and keeping the people of the United States in ignorance of the alarming conditions as they exist in the Philippines, James Creelman, the famous war correspondent of the New York Journal, cables from London his observations during a recent two months' stay in Manila and on the firing lines in the archipelago. He charges General Otis with incompetence, and with "doctoring" press dispatches to paint the conditions as optimistic, when in reality they are and have been just the reverse, and with reporting "imminent success" when in reality, caused by his own mismanagement, "imminent failure" has been the result. Mr. Creelman's letter goes into detail. It follows:

MR. CREELMAN'S LETTER.

After having spent several months with our troops in the Philippines, I am firmly convinced that unless General Otis is removed and a competent general put in command the whole campaign will be a failure.

I have been in the Cuban campaign as well as in the Philippines, and I can say honestly without the slightest prejudice that General Otis is much more responsible for the disastrous humiliating condition of affairs in the east than General Shafter was for the calamities in Cuba, for the war department furnished General Otis with a perfectly equipped, well drilled army, and he had against him a perfectly organized enemy.

To be perfectly plain, General Otis is a fussy old man, unaccustomed to anything but regimental command, and saturated with the ideas and methods of a routine clerk. He is a man who has grown old serving in a regiment, and his experience and abilities do not go outside of regimental lines. Now that he finds himself in command of a large army entrusted with the government of a large archipelago, it is no wonder that things are as they are.

It is because of this knowledge that Admiral Dewey, without consulting General Otis, privately cabled to President McKinley asking him to send to Manila a small committee of men to investigate the military and diplomatic situation. It is apparent to him, as to others, that General Otis was not competent to deal with the far reaching, intricate problems involved in a war with the natives.

Again and again Admiral Dewey expressed at the beginning of the present hostilities his dissatisfaction over the failure to make any advance against the enemy.

When finally, in despair of any action by Otis, Dewey began to take possession of other islands, Otis wrote to the admiral a bitter letter complaining that the navy was forcing the campaign too fast.

It was then and I remember how general and other officers on the firing line bitterly denounced General Otis in private for immersing himself in petty details of municipal affairs, army contracts and custom house cases, while his firing line was stretched twenty-two miles around Manila, lying idle before an enemy growing stronger and more expert in infantry and cavalry tactics, while week after week of dry weather slipped away and the rainy season approached.

Even before the first insurgent attack on our troops, Aguinaldo was throwing up strong earthworks in sight of our lines. Major General Anderson, commanding the first division, insisted that his troops were being endangered, and asked permission to stop the Filipinos from building fortifications.

"Unless the Filipinos commit some act of war,"

"But they are entreaching themselves against us," replied General Anderson, "and the moment a man puts a spear in the ground with hostile intent he has committed an act of war."

Anderson's arguments were useless. The entreaties of other generals to be permitted to put an end to the belligerent policy of Filipinos were of no avail.

When I reached Manila a few days after the bloody outbreak the whole army was laying in trenches, being fired at night and day, while General Otis was absorbed in routine details that an army clerk could have done as well. He refused to allow the army to make any advance. So insistent was General Anderson that the only way to destroy the enemy was to fight them, that General Otis treated him with open hostility and finally had this splendid soldier return to the United States.

General Otis' principal thought seemed to be to prevent real facts being telegraphed to the United States, and his abuse of censorship has been almost incredible.

While the army in the field was anxiously awaiting orders during the advance on Malolos, he spent a whole hour reading my dispatches to the Journal striking out names of officers mentioned for gallantry, erasing all mention of brave passages, erasing all mention of the part played by the navy and even occupying five minutes in selecting a single word.

This is the same experience which other correspondents have had during the war. General Otis has wasted hours of valuable time during the most critical days in revising press dispatches, coloring them to suit his own views.

NEWS COMPLETELY REVERSED.

On the night of the charge at Palawan river I went to General Otis' palace, having ridden in from the battlefield. The general insisted on changing the dispatch I submitted to him, and actually struck out the name of Colonel Funston, whose regiment swam the river under fire that day, saying: "I propose to make all the heroes that are made in this war."

Colonel Thompson, the press censor, has refused to allow me to mention regiments distinguishing themselves in battle, saying he was ordered to do so by General Otis.

During General Wheatson's advance to Pasig and beyond with the Flying Brigade Otis ordered all press dispatches stopped unless they described the enemy fighting furiously and said enormous losses were inflicted by our troops.

As a matter of fact on this occasion the insurgents were contemptible in numbers and ran away except in cases of one or two small bands, and their losses were very slight.

General Otis' conditions for press dispatches were so outrageously dishonest that I refused to send any dispatches, preferring to let The Journal be beaten rather than to telegraph official lies.

The most extraordinary thing is that up to the time I left Manila, which was after the capture of Malolos by McArthur and Santa Cruz by Lawton, General Otis had never been at the front.

Imagine this jealous clerk, who never went outside the city, directing with absolute tyrannical exactitude the operations of divisions commanded by soldiers like Lawton and McArthur! I know from my own association with both divisions in the field that General Otis treated the generals as though they were school boys.

When it was announced that Lawton was on his way to the Philippines to command all the troops in the field as corps commander, every member of the little clique surrounding Otis was busy belittling Lawton.

When Lawton arrived Otis refused to assign him to any command for five days, although there was heavy fighting. Lawton begged permission to take part in it, offering even to carry a musket if necessary.

I asked Otis what Lawton's status was and why he was not assigned.

"General Lawton is merely an officer reporting to me for orders," he replied, "and when I get ready to give him orders I'll know what his status is."

Otis' jealousy of Lawton was so plain as to be childish. For several weeks Otis never consulted him, nor gave him the slightest information regarding the plans of the campaign.

The truth of the situation is that General Otis is regarded by practically the whole army, officers and privates alike, as an incompetent officer who sacrifices the interests of the army to his own vanity and jealousy.

I do not speak with the slightest feeling against General Otis, whom I believe to be painstaking, industrious, and, according to his own light, patriotic.

NEW ENTERPRISES.

Chartered in the First Six Months of the Year.

INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

Over a Million Dollars of increase in Stock. A Number of Cotton Mills Projected.

Since the first of the year charters have been issued concerns in this State representing an aggregate capitalization of nearly five million dollars. Of this amount \$2,226,700 represents new concerns, and \$2,613,000 the capital of organizations increasing their capital stock; a total of \$4,839,700. These figures were obtained from the semi-annual statement of Mr. J. T. Gantt, chief clerk in the office of the secretary of State. There was great progress in the State last year, but Mr. Gantt's comparative statement shows that, between Jan. 1, 1898, and July 1 of the same year, charters were issued to concerns capitalized at \$1,889,700 against \$2,226,700 this year—a gain of \$337,000. But while the aggregate capitalization of new concerns is very encouraging, there is even greater reason for congratulation on account of the wonderful amount of capital stock increased. The first six months of this year South Carolina enterprises increased their capital stock from \$1,347,000 to \$2,613,000; a total increase of \$1,226,000.

In order to obtain a charter, the originators or "corporators" must first obtain a "commission." This instrument authorizes them to solicit capital stock, etc. After a certain per cent. of the capital stock has been subscribed, a charter may be obtained. It is under a charter that a joint stock concern can do business. A commission is rarely obtained, however, unless the company means business and does afterwards obtain a charter. So much in explanation of the fact that the figures above quoted represent joint stock companies which have actually raised the capital stock of their concerns. It is not a matter which filed "declarations" for commissions and have not yet sent in their "returns" for charters. Last year in the same time there were 66, representing a proposed capital stock of \$3,049,560, against \$3,338,400 this year. This does not include the societies, etc., which are chartered but have no capital stock.

ENTERPRISES PROJECTED.

The enterprises projected and not yet chartered are listed as follows:

Warehouses	3	10
Lumber companies	1	4
Land and improvement companies	4	1
Building and loan associations	5	4
Telephone companies	4	5
Oil mills	0	11
Compress companies	1	2
Water, light and power companies	2	4
Hosiery and carpet mills	1	2
Mining companies	3	2
Construction companies	0	2
Banking and investment companies	9	6
Cotton mills	4	7
Other manufacturing plants	10	20
Mercantile establishments, etc.	19	18

CHARTERS GRANTED.

Charters were in the first six months of last year issued 52 concerns capitalized at \$1,889,700; against 71 companies with an aggregate capital of \$2,226,700 this year.

Following are the enterprises put on foot since Jan. 1:

Warehouses	2	9
Lumber companies	1	5
Land and improvement companies	4	4
Building and loan associations	2	4
Telephone companies	0	3
Oil mills	0	5
Cotton compress companies	0	1
Water, light and power companies	2	3
Mining companies	3	2
Banking and investment companies	5	2
Cotton Mills	2	5
Other manufacturing plants	8	6
Mercantile establishments, etc.	23	22

STOCK INCREASED.

The following gives the names of the concerns which have increased their capital stock; the figures given first represent the amount of stock at present and those given second showing the increase over the former capitalization:

Ge. Jettison Grocery Co. \$75,000; increase of \$25,000.

Daggett Printing Co. \$10,000; increase of \$2,000.

Manly Manufacturing Co. \$200,000; increase of \$50,000.

Whitney Manufacturing Co. \$350,000; increase of \$84,000.

Abbeville Cotton Mills \$400,000; increase of \$100,000.

Farmers' Loan and Trust \$75,000; increase of \$25,000.

Palmetto Ice Co. \$75,000; increase of \$40,000.

I. J. Phillips Co. \$23,000; increase of \$3,000.

Anderson Light and Power Co. \$175,000; increase of \$75,000.

Mills Manufacturing Co. \$550,000; increase of \$450,000.

Warren Manufacturing Co. \$500,000; increase of \$300,000.

Excelsior Knitting Mills \$50,000; increase of \$40,000.

Carolina Manufacturing Co. \$30,000; increase of \$20,000.

Marie Mills \$100,000; increase of \$50,000.

Total, \$2,613,000; increase of \$1,226,000.

NEW COTTON MILLS.

The following are the cotton mills chartered and those projected since Jan. 1:

	Capital Stock.
Vesta Mills Spartanburg	\$ 250,000
Valley Falls Mfg. Co., Lolo, Spartanburg	75,000
Springfield Mills, Chester	100,000
Olympia Cotton Mills, Columbia	1,500,000

Pretty Good Pay.

Admiral Dewey's salary amounts to \$37,500 per day. President McKinley's, is equal to \$131 a day; cabinet officers, the vice president and the speaker of the house get \$22,250 a day; senators and congressmen, \$13,900, and the chief justice of the supreme court \$20 a day.

NEW ENTERPRISES.

Chartered in the First Six Months of the Year.

INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

Over a Million Dollars of increase in Stock. A Number of Cotton Mills Projected.

Since the first of the year charters have been issued concerns in this State representing an aggregate capitalization of nearly five million dollars. Of this amount \$2,226,700 represents new concerns, and \$2,613,000 the capital of organizations increasing their capital stock; a total of \$4,839,700. These figures were obtained from the semi-annual statement of Mr. J. T. Gantt, chief clerk in the office of the secretary of State. There was great progress in the State last year, but Mr. Gantt's comparative statement shows that, between Jan. 1, 1898, and July 1 of the same year, charters were issued to concerns capitalized at \$1,889,700 against \$2,226,700 this year—a gain of \$337,000. But while the aggregate capitalization of new concerns is very encouraging, there is even greater reason for congratulation on account of the wonderful amount of capital stock increased. The first six months of this year South Carolina enterprises increased their capital stock from \$1,347,000 to \$2,613,000; a total increase of \$1,226,000.

In order to obtain a charter, the originators or "corporators" must first obtain a "commission." This instrument authorizes them to solicit capital stock, etc. After a certain per cent. of the capital stock has been subscribed, a charter may be obtained. It is under a charter that a joint stock concern can do business. A commission is rarely obtained, however, unless the company means business and does afterwards obtain a charter. So much in explanation of the fact that the figures above quoted represent joint stock companies which have actually raised the capital stock of their concerns. It is not a matter which filed "declarations" for commissions and have not yet sent in their "returns" for charters. Last year in the same time there were 66, representing a proposed capital stock of \$3,049,560, against \$3,338,400 this year. This does not include the societies, etc., which are chartered but have no capital stock.

ENTERPRISES PROJECTED.

The enterprises projected and not yet chartered are listed as follows:

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Land and improvement companies	4	1
Building and loan associations	5	4
Telephone companies	4	5
Oil mills	0	11
Compress companies	1	2
Water, light and power companies	2	4
Hosiery and carpet mills	1	2
Mining companies	3	2
Construction companies	0	2
Banking and investment companies	9	6
Cotton mills	4	7
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